

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.All business or news letter and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed NEW YORK
HERALD.Letters and packages should be properly
sealed.
Rejected communications will not be re-
turned.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 344

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FRENCH THEATRE, 14th st. and 4th av.—LONDON:
OR, LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF THE GREAT CITY.THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—THE BURGLESQUE
OF BAD PIGLEY.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and
23d street.—ENGLISH OPERA.—THE HUGENOTS.BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d street.—THE PART OF
FIRST PART OF KING HENRY IV.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—UNDER THE GAS-
LIGHT.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—THE
LITTLE DEVIL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE LITTLE DEVIL.

W. J. MURPHY'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, cor-
ner Third and 4th sts.—Matinee daily. Performance every evening.BOOTH'S THEATRE, Broadway.—RICHARD III.—P. B. B.
OR, THE BURGLESQUE OF BAD PIGLEY.ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street.—ITALIAN OPERA-
TRIE.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—
WOLFE.NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway.—LE SORDO.—LES
JEUONS DE CAILLOU.NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.—
OTHELLO.MR. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
NOROD'S DAUGHTER.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC
VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCAL-
ISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th
st.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.ST. FRANCIS' MINSTRELS, 555 Broadway.—ETHIO-
PIAN MINSTRELS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.WATERLY THEATRE, No. 720 Broadway.—ETHIO-
PIAN MINSTRELS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN
AND GYMNASIC PERFORMANCES, &c.HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S
MINSTRELS—NOROD'S DAUGHTER, &c.DORR ART UNION, 67 Broadway.—EXHIBITION OF
PAINTINGS.SONNENBERG'S ART GALLERY, Fifth avenue and 14th
street.—EXHIBITION OF THE NINE MUSES.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 513 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 483
Broadway.—FEMALES ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, December 10, 1869.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

Cable telegrams are dated December 9.
The opening of the canal in Rome
occupied five hours. The Papal infallibility ques-
tion will cause discussion. President Grant's re-
ference to the neutrality of ocean telegraph cables
produced much excitement in Paris. The American
Confederate (Jeff Davis) bonds improved considerably
in price in London in view of the approaching
settlement of the Alabama claims. The English
government will take possession of the British tele-
graph lines the first day of the new year. The Pea-
body funeral is delayed chiefly in consequence
of an accident to the British ship *Ironclad*.
The relations existing between Russia
and Prussia are of a very cordial character.
M. Rochefort caused another excited scene in the
French Legislative Body by the utterance of re-
marks in personal disrespect of Napoleon. Many
of the cities of France were illuminated in honor of
the Papal Council. In Marseilles, however, the illu-
minations gave rise to a rather violent counter dem-
onstration. The Spanish government will take strong
measures against the effect of any anti-national ac-
tion of the Council in Rome.

Egypt.

By steamship at this port we have a mail report
from our cable telegrams to the 27th of November.

Cuba.

The Spaniards in Havana are satisfied with Presi-
dent Grant's Message, while the Cubans are
disappointed. A provision train, under a convoy
of Spanish troops, from Manzanillo to Las Tunas,
was attacked by insurgents and harassed all the
distance.

South America.

Our Panama letter is dated November 25. A diffi-
culty has arisen between Colombia and Brazil in
regard to the boundary line of New Granada.
Our Lima, Peru, letter is dated November 14. The
commanders of the United States steamers *Kearsarge*
and *Nyack*, while those vessels were lying at Callao
on the night of the 3d inst., called their crew to
quarters and commenced a lively gun practice to
show their state of discipline. The firing alarmed
the whole town of Callao, the troops were put under
arms and the President in Lima was telegraphed to,
as it was thought at first that a mutiny had occurred
in the Peruvian fleet. When the truth was dis-
covered the Prefect of Callao received an apology
from the commanders for not notifying him, but the
President demanded an explanation from the
American Charge d'Affaires, and used very sharp
terms in regard to the matter. The Charge made
what explanation he could and sent the report of
the facts to Washington. The next day another
alarm of a similar nature occurred at Lima, and a
serious conspiracy was discovered and broken up.

Central America.

The revolution in Nicaragua has ended by a treaty
of peace, by which it is agreed that the revolutionists
are to be pardoned, Gutierrez shall be appointed
Governor of Leon and Congress shall declare that
the revolutionary debt shall be paid. The peace was
brought about partly by Mr. Tilton, United States
Minister in Nicaragua, who was also appointed a
commissioner to see to the carrying out of its pro-
visions.

Sandwich Islands.

Honolulu dates to November 29 have been
received. Rear Admiral Towner and several other
American naval officers were received cordially by
the King on the 10th. The Chinese immigration ques-
tion is assuming considerable magnitude. The
whaling fleet had nearly all arrived.

Congress.

In the Senate yesterday the Vice President
presented a communication from the South Carolina
Legislature asking Congress to recognize the in-
dependence of Cuba. A bill was introduced fixing
the salary of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
at \$12,000 and of Associate Justices at \$10,000
each per annum. The Judiciary Committee reported
a bill relating to the appellate jurisdiction of the
Supreme Court, denying the authority of the court to
question the decisions of the political department of
the government and binding legal tribunals on political
questions decided by that department. It declares
that no civil State governments exist in Vir-
ginia, Mississippi or Texas, and directs the Presi-
dent to proceed with the disposal of all military
prisoners held in said States, without regard to any
civil proceedings. Bills were introduced to establish
a uniform time of holding Presidential elections and
to encourage the production of cotton in the United
States, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the House petitions were presented for the re-

peal of the duty on hides and coal. Bills were in-
troduced to perfect the reconstruction of Georgia;
to repeal duties on tea, coffee, molasses, rice, sugar,
salt, lumber, hides and pig iron; to divide the North-
eastern judicial district of New York into two
districts; to authorize an additional
issue of legal tender notes to the amount
of \$44,000,000; to extend the time for filing claims
for additional bounty; for the punishment of election
frauds and to impose a tax on delinquent sales of
gold. Mr. Fox, of New York, called for a commit-
tee to investigate the cause of the September gold
panic and to inquire whether the President or Sec-
retary of the Treasury were concerned in the transac-
tion. After consideration of the Census bill in Com-
mittee of the Whole the House adjourned.

Miscellaneous.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs is strongly
opposed to taking any action at present in regard to
Cuba. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations is
divided on the subject. Sumner, Harlan, Patterson
and Casserly being unfavorably disposed towards
the revolutionists, while Cameron, Morton and
Schurz are exerting themselves to bring the matter
before the Senate at an early day.

The subject of the admission of Virginia was heard
before the Reconstruction Committee yesterday.
Mr. Porter, Congressman-elect from the Third dis-
trict, opposed the immediate admission of his State
on the grounds of disloyalty of the people. He was
answered by Governor Walker and Mr. Bland, a
colored member of the Legislature, who showed that
Virginia was loyal to the core and would carry out
the laws of Congress to the very letter and spirit of
their intent.

Unexpected difficulties present themselves in the
way of another reconstruction of Georgia. If the
suggestions of the President's message in regard to
that State be carried out, it will be necessary to set
aside the acts of the Legislature which intervened
since the formal admission of the State by Congress.
We publish this morning a letter from Edward W.
Tullidge, one of the apostles of Mormon reform and
a leader of the schism in the Mormon Church, on the
causes of the pending trouble among the Salt Lake
settlers. He says that the people have been reduced
to a temporal bondage by the power of Brigham
Young and the spirituality of Mormonism has died
out of the Church. The reformers propose to revive
these spiritual doctrines. They war against Brigham
Young's policy; but not against himself.

In the Women's Suffrage Convention, in Newark,
N. J., speeches were made yesterday by Lucy
Stone, J. W. Wells, Mrs. Mary Davis, Lucretia
Mott, Olympia Brown, and other strong-minded
females and a few weak-minded males, all advocat-
ing the right of women to vote. Resolutions
were adopted that woman's right to vote in New
Jersey has never been legally cancelled, and that a
Women's Suffrage Association be formed in every
Congressional district of the State to promote this
object and secure the election of members of Con-
gress and the Legislature who will advocate political
equality to women. Officers were elected and the
Convention adjourned sine die.

The difficulties in Winnipeg Territory, according
to despatches from Governor McDougall and Gov-
ernor McTavish, are lessening. Donald G. Smith has
been instructed to proceed to the Territory to arrest
Governor McTavish or succeed him in case of death.
Governor McDougall will enter the Territory, an-
nounce the intentions of the government, call
together the Executive Council and hear the com-
plaints of the insurgents at Fort Garry as soon as he
receives the Queen's proclamation.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bal-
timore and Ohio Railroad Company, on Wednesday,
John W. Garrett was unanimously re-elected Presi-
dent.

The case of the Supervisors of Westchester county
against the trustees of Willets, the defaulting
County Treasurer, for the amount of his deficit, was
concluded at White Plains yesterday, and the jury
rendered a verdict against the trustees to the full
amount of the bond, \$150,000.

An attempt was made on Wednesday to rob the
bank at Calistoga, Cal. Mr. Shetts, the banker, was
killed, and another man, name unknown, is said to
have been killed. One of the robbers was severely
wounded. It is believed that the robbers succeeded
in obtaining \$50,000.

The sufferings of the crew of the ship *Orion*,
wrecked at San Diego, Cal., were intense. The men
were all down with the scurvy for forty-five days
and their supply of provisions were short. When
within thirty-five miles of San Francisco they were
struck by a gale and driven ashore again.

The City.

The Spanish gunboat case was further postponed
yesterday until this morning at the request of Dis-
trict Attorney Herperton, who was in court and said
that important documents on the subject would
arrive during the day from Washington.

The General Transatlantic Company's steamship
Perote, Captain Ducesne, will leave pier 50
North river at eleven o'clock to-morrow morning,
for Brest and Havre. The French mail will close at
the Post office at nine o'clock, A. M. on the 11th inst.

The steamer *Manila* of the line of P. & O. will sail
from pier 45 North river at twelve M. to-morrow
for Suez, Aden, Bombay, Calcutta, and Swatow.
The steamer *General Meade*, Captain Sampson,
of the Merchants' line, will leave pier 12 North
river, at three P. M. to-morrow (Saturday), for New
Orleans direct.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Prince Scamato of Sadawows, Mahabehk
Tahkayro, Farhan-Tahm, Hanehegootah
Songee, and Captain C. H. M. Bosman, of Japan, and
W. E. Price, M. P. of England, are at the Brevoort
House.

General W. S. Clark and General G. L. D. Webster,
of Worcester, Mass.; Dr. A. Westcott, of Syracuse;
Rev. Dr. Fuller, of Philadelphia; Frank Wilson,
of Scotland; G. Teal, of England; Captain Blanding-
ton, of St. Petersburg; General E. A. Robinson and
Colonel J. W. Kidwell, of California; General Joe
Kerr, of Philadelphia; B. P. Luby, of New Jersey;
General J. Arnold, of the United States Army; Dr. J. H.
Sterling, of Connecticut, and Colonel John A.
Rice, of Chicago, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Captain J. R. Yates, of the United States Navy;
Colonel J. J. Yost, of Johnston; Dr. J. S. Chap-
man, of Chicago, and M. H. Hodson, of England, are
at the St. Charles Hotel.

W. C. Jones, Jr., of Boston; W. H. Ashurst,
of Philadelphia; James A. Parker, of Mississippi, and
Alfred Pearson, of England, are at the New York
Hotel.

Lieutenant Commander G. W. Wood, of the United
States Navy; S. Benton, of New York; Dr. Gould, of
California, and G. M. Clemens, of the United States
Army, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

Ex-Mayor A. N. Randall and G. W. Bentley, of
New London; W. J. Stover and A. S. Peabody, of
Washington, are at the Glenham Hotel.

Ex-Senator O. B. Matthews, of New York; W. A.
Dart, of Montreal; B. S. Backus, of California; M.
Burr, of Erie Pa.; J. A. Williams, of St. Louis;
Charles Trumbull Hayden, of Arizona; George M.
Grier and D. P. Goshen, of Georgia, and J. R.
Wheeler, United States Consul to Kingston, Cal., are
at the Astor House.

R. S. French, of Wilmington, N. C.; G. W. Goss,
of Philadelphia; W. F. Hughes, of Chicago; J. P.
Bailey, of Detroit, and Congressman John Lynch, of
Portland, Me., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Prominent Departures.

Governor Geary for Pennsylvania; John N. McCut-
tough for Pittsfield and Lieutenant C. A. Babcock
for Washington.

THE UNION LEAGUE ON ELECTION FRAUDS.—
The Union League calls upon Congress for a
uniform naturalization law and the correction
of naturalization frauds by the United States
courts. But anybody can call upon Congress.
If the League is in earnest it will try to do
something more.

Matters in Congress—Important Bills in Prospect.

The session of Congress opens with very
business-like purpose. It would appear to be
fully appreciated in the Senate and the House
that while the general growth of the country
and the great elasticity of our institutions
promise to carry us not only through the
troubles left over by the war, but onward to a
wealth and prosperity that were never dreamed
of before the war, there are still many points
in which our progress may be facilitated and
furthered by timely legislation. Perhaps there
may be room for several opinions on this point,
and it may especially be doubted whether it is
not wiser to leave alone the improvement that
we see and feel in our political troubles, as
well as the immediate promise of our finances.
These are the two points that are to have the
honors of the session, from appearance. Several
financial propositions have already been
made and reconstruction is to come on the
carpet without delay.

Mr. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, presents in the
House a bill to fund the debt and make bank-
ing free. He proposes to fund the debt in a
new loan bearing three and two-thirds per
cent interest, retiring first that part of the debt
that bears six per cent interest, and last the leg-
island notes, making it compulsory upon the
national banks to convert the basis of their
circulation at once or go into liquidation. But
the more immediately important proposition of
his bill is that for the repeal of the clause in the
banking law which limits their circulation to
three hundred million dollars. He proposes
to make banking once more free, only
requiring banks to organize under the
national law, and to deposit bonds as a
security for their issues. This appears to be
the latest shape assumed by the agitation for
more currency. Hitherto different parts of
the country and different interests clamored
that they were cramped in their operations by
the scarcity of money, and the demand was
only that the Secretary should expand in the
limit of his discretion. Now it is proposed to
make this matter once more absolutely free,
so that business shall regulate itself, and one
section shall not be sacrificed and another
assisted in the interest of a financial policy.

In theory this is very attractive, for the simple
name of free banking seems to put the matter
quite in consonance with all our American
ideas. It also seems quite satisfactory that
the circulation is to be, as now, assured by
national obligations; but the loss of the bills
to a holder is not the greatest danger the
people have to apprehend from banks. We
see here a proposition that may put the coun-
try, even to a greater degree than it now is,
in the hands of banks, and we are not without
our fancy that these will after all prove to be
the very banks that control us now, subject
to a limitation of their power. The limitation
of the national bank circulation has always been
held to be one of the wisest points in the
banking law, and the legal tender currency
our best currency, and we do not see that
we shall get an equivalent in giving up that
currency and taking away that restriction.
In fact, it seems to us that this is the very
proposition that the banks would themselves
make to enlarge and consolidate their power,
for, having the field already, they, of course,
would apprehend nothing from the name of
"free banking."

An important bill on reconstruction is fore-
shadowed in the words of General Butler to
some Virginia gentlemen, "Congress will
compel Georgia to keep her plighted faith."
Georgia, it will be remembered, adopted a con-
stitution as "republican in form" as the most
extreme radical could desire, giving the
colored man all political rights, &c., and on so
doing was readmitted to the Union. Once in
the Union, and feeling her dignity as a sov-
ereign State—over the local affairs of which,
under "the constitution as it was," Congress
could have no control—Georgia quietly kicked
the colored man down from his high pedestal
and declared that he should not sit in the Leg-
islature. In all this, as we have said, she acted
under the constitution as it was, forgetting in
the new constitution the ever teeming words
as to "appropriate legislation." These words
give Congress as absolute a power over this
matter in Georgia as it could have in the Dis-
trict of Columbia, and no doubt the power will
be asserted in all its force. These are the
words of the fourteenth amendment:—"No
State shall make or enforce any law which
shall abridge the privileges or immunities of
citizens of the United States. * * * Con-
gress shall have power to enforce by appropri-
ate legislation the provisions of this article."
By the adoption of an amendment with these
words the States have in effect vacated their
sovereignty as to all the subjects that
can be brought under that amendment, since
for all such subjects Congress is the su-
preme law-making power. What is to be
done in the case of Georgia may give to
the States at large some light as to the
practical possible operation of the amend-
ment.

In addition to these important topics we
notice two propositions already up for com-
plete amnesty; an inquiry from stanch old
Cameron as to Cuba, and a hint from the
Census Committee that the legitimate suc-
cessor of the slavery agitation is to be an
agitation as to railroads. Among the most
important matters which were brought to the
attention of the Senate yesterday must be enu-
merated a communication from the Governor
of South Carolina, enclosing resolutions of the
Legislature of that State relative to the recog-
nition of Cuba as an independent government;
a memorial in favor of according belligerent
rights to Cuba; the necessity of the publica-
tion of a new map of the United States
illustrative of the land resources of the
country, to be made in connection with the
report of the Commissioner of the
General Land Office; a resolution by Mr.
Sumner aiming at such legislation as shall
secure for medical practitioners in the District
of Columbia equal rights and opportunities,
without distinction of color, and a report from
the Committee on the Judiciary of the bill re-
lating to the appellate jurisdiction of the
Supreme Court, with an amendment in the
nature of a substitute. The House of Repre-
sentatives was mainly occupied with a discus-
sion as to the most economical mode of taking
the census. Evidently we are to have a ses-
sion of very great interest to the people, and
if, as rumored, it is to be short, it must, per-
force, be very precious.

The Council of the Vatican Opened.

The Council of the Vatican, so long looked
forward to, is now one of the great facts of the
hour. It has been opened. There has been some
show. There were immense crowds in the
streets. The bells rang. St. Angelo and
Mount Aventine thundered. The Holy Father in
fine health headed the procession. Ex-
ternally all went merry as a marriage bell.

But where were the princes who did honor
to the Council of Nice, the Council of Con-
stance and the Council of Trent? They were
all conspicuous by their absence. There was
no one to represent Constantine or Sigismund
or Charles V. The absence of official repre-
sentatives of the governments of Europe more
than anything else reveals the weakness of
Papery. The Pope must to-day feel
humbled. It now knows that it has no longer
any hold on the kingdoms of this world. The
Council of Trent was a crucial Council. So
also is this of the Vatican. The Council of
Trent had to sorrow over the loss of the half
of Europe. The Council of the Vatican has had
to sorrow over the loss of all civil govern-
ments. Church and State is doomed as an
old system. The Council of the Vatican is as
purely ecclesiastical as our Episcopal convoca-
tions, our Lutheran synods, our Methodist
conventions, our Presbyterian assemblies. It
is a big thing, but it is no more than a Roman
Catholic ecclesiastical assembly.

Now that the gathering has taken place it is
not out of place to ask, What will this Council
do? We cannot tell. This, however,
we can say, that so far as any one knows, either
inside or outside the Catholic Church, it is in-
tended to impose upon mankind by giving the
sanction of Heaven to the Syllabus, the As-
sumption of the Virgin and the Infallibility of
the Pope. On the face of this programme
absurdity is written. Greater absurdity is not
conceivable. If the Pope and his friends can-
not see this, the Pope, his friends and the
Catholic Church which they represent must
suffer. Light, however, has often come out
of darkness. Dark, therefore, as this dark-
ness is, it does not forbid us to hope for light.

No Election Returns—How Do These Things Happen?

The Charter election has passed off. Can-
didates have gone through the ordeal of a can-
vass. A set of them have been declared duly
elected. Others who were in the field have
been "counted out," as they allege. But with
the close of the polls on Tuesday last there
has not been the usual *finale* to the interest
and excitement of the contest. How is this?
It arises from the fact that most shameless and
outrageous frauds were committed at the polling
places—that the Charter election of 1869 was
in reality a saturnalia for partisan zeal and
barefaced fraud, committed within and without
the ballot box. Repeaters not only did their
work effectually in suppressing and overruling
the wishes and predilections of the citizens as
they desired to express them through the
ballot box in favor of the candidates of their
choice, but inspectors and canvassers lent
their aid or countenance to the cheat and to the
outrage by "stuffing" and "counting out."

The evils of our election system cry for im-
mediate redress. They were never so ap-
parent as in the late election. In this connection
the Commissioners of Police come in for a
large share of the blame and opprobrium
attaching to the manner of voting and the
final result of Tuesday's election. The Clerk
of the Common Council reports that in no less
than sixty-two election districts the canvassers
appointed by the Police Commissioners had
failed, up to yesterday, in sending in their
returns of the vote cast in their respective
districts.

This fact alone makes a burlesque of the
election, and no candidate can be legally de-
clared elected under such circumstances. No
wonder, then, that the greatest excitement
prevails in political circles, and that the result
of the election is canvassed and speculated
upon from one end of the city to the other.
If this state of things is not remedied at once
any election in this city is merely a delusion,
a mockery and a snare.

Our Central and South American Correspondence.

To-day we present our readers with a budget
of correspondence from the Central and South
American republics. Taken on the whole the
news received is good. From Nicaragua we
learn that the war which has continued there
for some years has been brought to a close.
In Venezuela law and order have also been re-
stored. From South America we hear of the
arrest of Morales by the Peruvian authorities
on the charge of violating the neutrality of
Peru. Morales had given out his intention of
marching into Bolivian territory and there stir-
ring up a revolution. The prompt action of
the Prefect of the Peruvian province of Puno
in arresting the chief conspirator put a damper
on the insurrectionary desires of those who
sympathized with Morales. Our letter from
Lima refers to an unpleasant occurrence which
took place in that city during the early part
of last month, in which the officers of the United
States men-of-war then in port and the Per-
uvian authorities play the principal parts.
Much feeling is expressed in relation to the
matter, and the particulars of the affair have
been forwarded to the Navy Department at
Washington. The political campaign in Chile
for the elections to take place early next year
is quite active. There is an absence of politi-
cal disturbances noticeable in all quarters—a
fact worthy of record.

THE SULTAN AND THE VICEROY.—In connec-
tion with the news by ocean telegram announc-
ing that the Viceroy has yielded to the ulti-
matum of the Sultan and accepted all the con-
ditions which it imposes, we reproduce the
arguments on which the Viceroy based his
previous resistance and also the text of the
Sultan's ultimatum. It will be seen that for
the present, at least, the submission of the
Viceroy to vassalage must be complete.

REMOVING DISABILITIES.—Congress practi-
cally offers a premium for the adoption of the
fifteenth amendment by proposing that upon
its final adoption all disabilities shall cease.
This would be a good proposition if it were
not open to the suspicion of an intention to
influence the adoption of the amendment.
That is a false basis for legislation. Senator
Ferry's proposition for the complete abolition
of all test oaths is much better. It is only
necessary to make it a little broader.

Progress of the Women's Rights Women—Horrible Revelations.

Conventions and meetings of the women's
rights women are increasing East and West,
and they are widening the sphere of their dis-
cussions from women's rights in the matter of
suffrage to "everything in heaven above, in the
earth below and in the waters under the earth."
But at the Woman's National Suffrage Asso-
ciation meeting in this city on Wednesday
evening last the McFarland-Richardson
tragedy, with all its shocking details and
teachings, was the engrossing subject of the
evening's debates and resolutions.

Mrs. Norton led off in a resolution against
the manufacturing of public opinion in behalf
of an assassin, declaring that "bad Sikes
and Cole both suffered the just punishment of
their crimes this (Richardson) murder would
never have been committed." Upon this hint
a woman's rights man of the free love order,
named Poole, took up the subject. He con-
tended that the divorce laws of New York
were not free and easy enough; that the death-
bed marriage of Richardson and Mrs. McFar-
land upon that Indiana divorce was a glorious
thing, though in defiance of the laws of New
York; that women are loaded down with laws,
and he objected to all laws affecting women
because they are women, and so on. Next
came Mrs. Blake, who, having a husband
of her own, did not admire these
free love laws of the Western States. In
France during the Reign of Terror, when the
divorce laws were relaxed, a woman could not
go to a public assemblage without seeing six
or eight different husbands, and Mrs. Blake
didn't want anything of that kind. Mrs.
Norton, for her part, thought that a state of
things which allowed a woman six or eight
husbands was much better than the order of
society under which a poor woman was ob-
liged to live with a husband she detested.
This, surely, was "speaking right out in
meeting." Mrs. Sumnerby, horrified, no
doubt, at Mrs. Norton's ideas of women's
rights, suggested that the real question before
the society was woman's right to the ballot.

A certain Dr. Hoeber here put in his oar,
contending that women's rights in matrimony
were dependent upon their possession of the
right of suffrage. In the deplorable fact that
none of the newspapers had come forth to the
defense of Mrs. McFarland you could see how
women are treated. In fact, he pronounced
our present system of marriage as nothing but
prostitution. Mrs. Norton backed up this free
love doctor, and contended that the question
of suffrage and the question of the divorce
laws were mother and child. This simply
means that the ultimatum of these woman
suffrage associations is free love and easy
divorces.

This, then, as the upshot of woman suf-
frage, is the entertainment to which the Ameri-
can people are invited—free love and free
and easy divorces—comprehending the abolition
of the family, and the substitution of the
Fourierite phalanx or the juvenile asylum
for the children of the community. What
a horrible mess of darkness, diabolism
and chaos, to be sure! In the face
of such impudent and startling revelations
from these free love men in petticoats and
these old women in breeches, and in view of
their atrocious designs upon society, McFar-
land will be apt to be considered the avenger
of an outraged community, rather than an
offender against its laws. Indeed, with a few
more of these outspoken free love women's
rights meetings on the Richardson assassination
it will be impossible to obtain a jury on the
case.

THE LECTURE OF PERE HYACINTHE.—The
Academy of Music was never more densely
thronged than it was last evening on the oc-
casion of Pere Hyacinthe's first, and perhaps
only, public appearance in America as an
orator. Never have the walls of the
Academy resounded to loftier or more im-
passioned eloquence. Pere Hyacinthe spoke
from the heart to the heart. This was the
secret of the prodigious power with which
he swayed at will the emotions of the
vast audience before him. If many but
imperfectly understood the language in which
he spoke, none could be insensible to the
magnetism exercised by his beaming counte-
nance, by the music of his voice (veiled as it
was by the effects of a slight cold) and by his
superb action. A single phrase in his lec-
ture—*le cœur, c'est l'homme*—an infinite im-
provement on Buffon's famous phrase—*le
style, c'est l'homme*—would suffice to make it
memorable. We present elsewhere a report
of Pere Hyacinthe's lecture, which must have
yielded a liberal addition to the funds of the
French Benevolent Society.

TWO VIEWS.—From Paris and from London
we receive simultaneously two views on Ameri-
can finance, set forth by great organs of
opinion in those cities. Apropos to our Treas-
ury report, the Paris *Sécle* says:—"An Ameri-
can promise is equivalent to its fulfillment."
Apropos to the same report, the London *Times*
grows out a remembrance of State repudia-
tion, and mumbles a fear that we shall never
pay. The financial man of the *Times* will
never forgive us for our success in putting
down the rebellion.

AN EXPENSIVE ECONOMY.—On the New
Jersey Railroad a conductor put a passenger
off the train for the want of twenty-five cents
to pay his fare; and now the company pays to
the man's widow—killed by that expulsion—
five thousand dollars. No doubt the conduc-
tor's severity was forced by the regulations of
the